The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.
LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING
Go to the JOURNAL Office.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

A Summer Sunset.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

The day-god is slowly descending,
His gold with the forest trees blending;
Bright tints to the distant hills lending,
Ere from the rich scene he withdraws.
His shimmering rays flood the valleys
And nooks where the singing birds rally;
As forth from their covert they sally,
Awarding a cheery applause.

In mellow effulgence reclining,
Where gayly the woodbine is twining;
Anon with a brilliant film lining,
The gosamer clouds as they drift
Across the deep azure of heaven,
By soft breezes silently driven,
And fold from its kindred fold riven,
In golden embroidered clefts.

Now lengthen the brown cooling shadows,
Across the green carpeted meadows,
Whilst brightly the dazzling radi
Illumine the western sky,
With splendor the mountain crest bathing,
Whose verdure the gentle winds waving
A garland of beauty 'tis weaving,
To win the enquiring eye.

Now into the depths of seclusion,
He sinks from our peering intrusion
And waked from our somnolent musing,
We sever our lingering gaze.
Thus sinks in eternity's ocean,
When death stills each tremulous motion,
The soul that has quaffed its full potion,
And threaded life's care-shadowed maze.

Speak Nae Ill.

Other people have their faults,
And so have you as well,
But all ye chance to see or hear,
You have no right to tell.
If ye canna speak o' good,
Take care, and see, and feel,
Earth has all too much o' woe,
And not enough o' weal.

Be careful that ye make nae strife
Wi' meddling tongue and brain,
For ye will find enough to do
If ye but look at hame.

If ye should feel like picking flaws,
Ye better go, I ween,
And read the book that tells you all
About the mote and beam.

Dinna lend a listening ear
To gossip or to strife,
Or, perhaps, 'twill make for ye
Nae funny thing of life.

O, dinna add to other's woe,
Nor mock it with your mirth,
But give ye kindly sympathy
To suffering ones of earth.

The Story-Teller.

Mrs. Haughton's Girl.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Haughton as she bent over a great kettle of quinces. "I don't know what we are to do. I can't get such a girl as I want for any wages, and there is everything to be done."

"Just like papa!" said Fannie, working away at a mass of paste that was to appear later in the shape of pies. "I don't suppose he even remembered we had no girl when he invited Mr. Austin and his cousin."

"If it were only gentlemen, I would not care, but there is Mrs. Austin."

"Mamma!"

"Fact, my dear. Of course your papa forgot to mention that till just as he was starting for the city this morning, and they will all come with him this evening. I have sent Daisy to put the spare bed in order; but you know how it will look."

"She'll make up the bed on the floor, and put the toilet service on a chair," said Fannie. "I'll try to get a peep. Mamma, here comes Bessie Turner."

"She will have to come in here."

The visitor advancing up the garden walk did not wait for an invitation to the kitchen, but came directly to the half-opened door. She was a small, pretty girl of about twenty-two, with a marked air of refinement in her sweet face and the graceful carriage of her slight figure.

Two years before she had driven to call upon Mrs. Haughton in her own carriage, but her father's sudden death had revealed the fact that he was deeply in debt, and had left no fortune for his only child.—Since that time Bessie had been teaching in the Seminary at B——; but on the day when Fannie Haughton saw her from the kitchen window it was school hours. Her knock was answered by a cheerful "Come in, Bessie," and she obeyed the summons.

"Mrs. Haughton," she said, after the usual greeting had been exchanged, "I heard you wanted a girl."

"I do, indeed. Do you know of a good one?"

"Will you take me?"

"Bessie!" cried both ladies.

"I must do something for a living, and Dr. Will says I must neither sew nor teach next winter, if I want to live. He assures me my only chance of recovering from the trouble in my lungs that I have had so long is to give up teaching, and he positively forbids me to touch a needle."

"But, Bessie, you—a lady"—gasped Fannie.

"Are you any less a lady for making pies this morning, Fan—Miss Haughton, I mean? I suppose you will hardly care to have your servant girl call you Fannie."

"Don't be absurd, Bessie. The idea of your father's daughter being a servant girl!" said Mrs. Haughton.

But Bessie was in earnest, and her tone was very positive as she answered.

"I must earn my living, Mrs. Haughton, and cannot teach for a time. You must be aware that my salary has not been sufficient for me to save enough to live on all winter. If you will not have me I must go among strangers."

"I should be glad enough to have you if you really meant it."

"I really mean it. You can pay me just what you paid Sarah. I'm sorry," she said gaily, "I have no recommendation from my last place."

"But we are expecting company, said Fannie.

"I'll allow you to have company sometimes," was the gracious reply.

"Now, Miss Haughton, I'll finish the pies;" and Bessie took a large apron from her pocket, tied it over her black dress, removed her cuffs, rolled up her sleeves, and took possession of the pie-board.

"See what Daisy is doing, Fannie," said her mother; and Fannie went off.

As soon as she was gone, Mrs. Haughton, taking Bessie's face in her motherly hands, kissed it softly.

"Darling," she said, "this must not be. I love you, Bessie, as one of my own girls, and you must come and let us nurse you well again. You shall be my guest this winter."

"You are very kind," the young girl replied, "but you must let me have my own way. I do not need nursing, only rest from the constant talking to pupils, and active exercise. I told Dr. Will what I meant to do, and he said it was the best medicine in the world for me."

Quite a long talk followed, but Mrs. Haughton was obliged to yield her point. Bessie was resolved to be independent, and saw no disgrace in honestly getting her living in her friend's kitchen.

But when the girl was really alone, she certainly acted very strangely, considering her late resolution. Just as Mrs. Haughton had left her, she had said:

"We expect Mr. and Mrs. Austin and their cousin, a Mr. Alexander Wight, lately returned from California."

Then she left the kitchen, and Bessie dashed into the buttery and sat down behind the door.

"Oh, why didn't I wait!" she said, in a half whisper. "Alick Wight at home!—What will he think to see me a servant girl? It was bad enough to be teaching for a living; but cooking for a living!—Oh, why didn't I wait? Wait for what? I am only earning my bread. Alick Wight is nothing to me," she said again in stern self-reproach; "probably he has forgotten my existence."

But even as she spoke there arose in her memory a picture she would never forget. In a conservatory where tinkling fountains cooled the air for choice exotics, a lady stood beside a tall, fine looking man, who held her little gloved hand fast in his own. Both were in rich evening dress, and the house was full of gay guests. Mr. Turner having accepted an invitation to a friend's party in one of Fifth avenue's palaces. It was the second winter he had spent in New York with Bessie, the last winter of his life. But the couple in the conservatory were not thinking of death or change, when the gentleman spoke in a low, earnest tone:

"I will not bind you by any promise, Bessie, for you will be an heiress while I have still my way to make. I sail for San Francisco very soon, and expect to go into buisness with my uncle there; but in a few years I shall return. I shall hope that you will not forget me."

Two weeks later he was gone, and Bessie an orphan. Years of struggle for her had been years of success to him, for his uncle was dead and had left him a large property and prosperous business. The pride inborn in Bessie's nature had kept her from telling her sad story to one who was not formally engaged to her, and she had learned to think of Alick as merely a good friend. But to meet him as she must meet him in a few hours, was a sore strain upon her pride and love.

"But this won't get my dinner," she said suddenly, as the little clock on the kitchen mantel warned her that time was flying. "If I must be a servant, at least I will be a good one."

The afternoon train brought the expected guests, and Bessie, peeping from her kitchen curtain, saw the pretty little lady who had been her hostess one evening already mentioned, and her gray-haired husband; and a tall, broad-shouldered, heavily bearded young man, was introduced to his hostess and her pretty daughter as "My cousin, Mr. Wight."

It was not the easiest work in the world, after this, to wait at the table, and Mrs. Haughton stared at the demure little waitress, whose perfectly cooked viands she was dispensing. But nobody noticed her, and dinner passed off very quietly, the new arrivals being full of city gossip for their country friends.

As the girl stood over her dish-pan, in which two scalding tears had fallen, she thought,

"He did not even recognize me."

In the drawing-room there was music and laughter, in the kitchen tears and sighs, when Mrs. Haughton came out to Bessie.

"Bessie, dear," she said, "leave the dishes and come into the parlor. Do."

"I am too tired and hot," pleaded Bessie.

"It will rest you."

"But it is better not. I can't be servant and lady too, Mrs. Haughton. Don't think I am ungrateful, but it is better for me to keep in my place."

"I think so, too," said the lady; "but I don't think we quite agree as to which is your place. However, you shall have your own way to-night. Your dinner was splendid."

And the lady returned to her guests, while Bessie washed and wiped plates, cups and dishes, and put all in order.—When the last dish was in its place, the last crumb swept up, the young girl threw off her apron and went into the garden to try to throw off the feverish heat burning in her veins.

"I wonder if I am strong enough to go through with it?" she thought, as she seated herself in the summer-house, and it was not altogether of physical strength she was so doubtful.

"He never looked at me to-night," she said to herself; "but he must see my face sometime if he is to stay a week."

Just at that moment the odor of a segar came floating in at the summer-house door, and before Bessie could escape, a masculine segar holder followed the 'Havana.' She had started to her feet, and the moonlight shone full upon her face as Alick Wight sprang forward, crying:

"Bessie Turner, where have you come from?"

But the girl drew back from the rapturous greeting, saying in a cold, low voice:

"I am Mrs. Haughton's servant girl, Mr. Wight."

"Her—her—her—" stammered the young man.

"Her servant girl, working in her kitchen. My father is dead, and my own health prevents my teaching, so I am earning my living in Mrs. Haughton's kitchen."

She was so hard and cold that he looked at her in amasement; but after a moment he saw her face quivering in the moonlight, and he forgot everything save that the woman he loved above all other women was poor, in sorrow, and in trouble.

"Bessie," he said, and his voice was full of deep feeling, "was it kind to keep all this from me, knowing I loved you? Is it kind to thrust me away now, when I have come all the way from California to find you? Have you ceased to love me, Bessie? Will you send me back alone, or," and he opened his arms, "will you be my own true little wife, as you gave me reason to hope long ago?"

"But, Alick," she said, I am poor, sick—"

"Hush, darling! You are mine, and I am not poor. You shall grow well again, my darling, when you have love and rest. Do not drive me away, Bessie."

And nestling down in his strong arms, Bessie gave him the promise he craved.

The sound of gay voices coming from the house aroused them.

The whole party were near the summer-house, when a couple came out into the moonlight, and Mrs. Austin recognized her former guest.

"Why, Miss Turner!" she cried, amazed. "I wrote you a month ago to come and pay me a visit, and you never replied."

"Bless me," whispered Mr. Austin, "I forgot to post the letter."

"Alick will forgive me now for disappointing him," continued his cousin. "I had promised you should be at my house to welcome him, but it is all right now, I suppose, Alick?"

"All right," was the emphatic reply.

And so Mrs. Haughton lost her girl the same day she engaged her.

Reading for the Million.

"The Graphic" Balloon.

Description of the Monster Air-Ship Now Constructing for Professor Wise.

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, we give the following details as to the dimensions, material, outfit, &c., of the balloon to be used in the great Transatlantic voyage. They are from specifications made by Mr. Donaldson.

There will be two balloons, the largest of which will be 318 feet in circumference, 100 feet in diameter, and 110 feet in height. When inflated and ready to start the extreme height of the apparatus, from the crown of the balloon to the keel of the life-boat, will be 160 feet.

The great balloon will require 4,316 yards of cloth. The material is unbleached sheeting—of a thick, close quality, of the brand known as "Indian Orchard," purchased from Eldridge, Durham & Co., 340 Broadway. The crown of the balloon will be doubled for a distance of fifty feet from the top, with 150 yards of some material, and the third thickness will be added of "Manchester Mills," bleached, of which 250 yards are required.

There will be 14,080 yards, or eight miles of sewing, in which 10,137,600 stitches will be made. The stitching is now being performed at the show-rooms of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company (corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street), by a force of twelve seamstresses. The thread used is silk and cotton, the top spool being silk.

The valve of the balloon will be three feet in diameter, and made of Spanish cedar, with a rubber-coated clapper closing on a brass plate. The valve fixtures and top of the balloon are the essential parts of the apparatus, and are being constructed with special care to guard against any accident of derangement.

The network will be composed of three-strand tarred rope, known as "marlin." The width of the net will be 212 meshes, and its breaking strength will be 58,300 pounds. Five hundred pounds of "marlin" will be used. From the netting 53 ropes, ⅝ inch in diameter, of Manilla, will connect with the concentrating rings. These ropes will each be 90 feet in length, or 4,770 feet in aggregate. The concentrating rings will be three in number, to guard against breakage, and will be each fourteen inches in diameter, each ring being of wood, iron bound. These rings will sustain the car, life-boat, and trailing rope, and will bear the strain when the anchor is thrown out in landing. From the concentrating rings twenty-four Manilla 1-inch ropes, each 22 feet long, or requiring 528 feet in all, will depend and form the frames for an octagonal-shaped car. They will be kept in place by light hoops, made of ash. The lower ropes will be connected with network, and over the network at the bottom of the car a light pine floor will be laid loosely, so that it can be thrown out if required. The car will be covered with duck, of which fifty yards will be needed. Attached to the side of the car will be a light iron windlass, from which the boat and trail rope can be raised and lowered as desired. From a pulley attached to the concentrating rings a heavy Manilla rope will fall down through the car, thence to a sling, attached to which will be the life-boat. This boat will be of the most approved and careful construction. It will have water-tight compartments, sliding keel, and will be so made that it will be self-righting. The boat will be provided with a complete outfit of oars and sails, and to it will be lashed instruments, guns, lines, &c., and provisions for thirty days, all in water-tight cases.

The trial rope, by which the æronaut can maintain any desired altitude without resorting to ballast, will be of Manilla rope, 1½ inch thick, and 1,000 feet long.

The car will be fully provided with instruments, provisions, &c., independently of the boat. It will be so constructed that it can be taken apart piecemeal and disposed of as ballast. It will carry about 5,000 pounds of ballast, which will consist of bags of sand, each carefully weighed and marked. Among the instruments to be carried in the car there will be a galvanic battery, with an alarm, two barometers, two chronometer watches, a compound thermometer, a wet and dry bulb thermometer, a hygrometer, componer, quadrant, chart, parachutes with fire-balls attached, and so arranged as to explode when striking the water, so as to indicate the direction traversed; marine glasses, two vacum tubes, a lime stove, &c. A number of carrier-pigeons will be taken along, and despatched at intervals on the route with intelligence of the progress of the expedition.

The smaller balloon will be 40 feet in height and 34 feet in diameter, and will be made from 408 yards of "Manchester Mills." Its network will consume 20 pounds of 40 thread cotton cord and 6 pounds of Italian hemp. It will be attached to the concentrating wings of the large balloon, and will be used as may be required to test the upper currents or assist in feeding the large balloon.

The balloons will be coated with a varnish made of boiled linseed oil, beeswax, and benzine, and of these ingredients 1,000 gallons will be used.

The capacity of the great balloon will be 600,000 cubic feet of gas, but it will be inflated with but 400,000 cubict feet, which, at the height of one mile and three-quarters, will expand sufficiently to fill the balloon. The lifting power of illuminating gas is about 35 pounds to the 1,000 feet, so that the balloon will have a lifting capacity of 11,600 pounds. The pressure will be 1½ pounds to the square inch.

The weight may be summed up as follows:

	Pounds.
Balloon	4,000
Net and ropes	800
Car	100
Boat	1,000
Dray rope	600
Anchor and grapnels	300
Sundries	300
	7,100

Then 4,500 pounds will be allowed for passengers and ballast.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

A COUPLE were married while sitting in a buggy in front of a parsonage, in the lower portion of Clarion county, a few days ago.

"One Horse" Colleges.

Every college in the country is now congratulating itself upon being the centre of intellectual life, and upon having sent forth the most honored sons of the Republic Each institution of learning evidently believes that without its important aid the mental progress of the nation would have been checked, and a lower stage of culture attained. We need not remind some of these institutions of learning that the age by no means holds them in the high honor which once was given them. New professions have sprung up, new mental influences have begun, new positions are held, which have no relation to the academic training, formerly so much valued. In Great Britain, two men have died within a few months, who each led, one in the theoretic, and the other the practical field, Mill, the great philosopher, and Brassey, the celebrated railroad builder, both of whom owed nothing directly to university training. The present most eminent English thinker in abstract philosophy, Spencer, is not, we believe, a graduate of any school of learning. Wallace, the great naturalist, has had no advantage from college or university; and many others could be mentioned, who are influencing European thought, or are leading its practical affairs, who have not been members of the learned schools.

In this country, the profession which is now chiefly directing thought, and exercising the widest, if not the deepest, influence—the Press—has little for which to thank college or university in its direct training. The great "barons" of this age—the railroad and bank corporators and managers—who govern such numbers of people, and exercise such an unchecked sway in this country, are seldom graduates of halls of learning. It would seem that the best-paid talent in this nation—that of organizing vast interests and of managing other people's investments—owes nothing to college training. One great cause of the comparatively small influence of our institutions of learning on the mind of the country, we believe to be the great number of them. Almost every town now of any celebrity throughout the Union has a college or university. The number of what are called "one-horse colleges," would alone fill a considerable catalogue. These institutions are in fact "high schools," and give no more culture than a *gymnasium* in Germany. They do not act, however, as in Germany, as a stepping-stone to the universities but they often take the place of them. They really keep the students from the highest culture. The money spent by each family in painfully educating a boy in them, would just as well put him in a first-class university. The small colleges, in fact, degrade the standard of learning. It is difficult to make the ordinary Western farmer understand that to form a real university requires many years of labor, a slow and careful growth of intellectual life, the gradual accumulation of valuable libraries, the gathering of museums and machinery, the rolling up of investments to form scholarships and professorships, and such a name, won by many hard victories on the mental field, and such wealth, as may attract leading men of every department to its various branches.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Glory of America.

In his late lecture Father Tom Burk eloquently said:

America alone proclaims to the world the glorious truth: "I recognize no nobility of blood; no class privileges, no aristocracy of blood. I recognize only the nobility of intellect, of energy and of virtue. I ask only of my citizens, has God gifted you with extraordinary talent; has God given you a working energy, then preserve your manhood and your virtues?" If you are able to satisfy these questions—that you have these things—then she opens every portal of her legislature, and of her commerce, she says:

"Child, behold the supremacy of my power; arise and walk until you reach it. No man shall hinder you; no privileges shall obstruct you; no vain fool of an aristocrat will come and say to you, 'Have you in addition to your virtue, industry and talent, aristocratic blood? What was your father? what was your grandfather? Because if he was not what we call a gentleman you can come no farther.'" No such thing here. It was the grandest idea that was ever embodied in the mind of a nation; it is the grandest country that God ever created.—*Fireside Friend.*

Light at Eventide.

It is in the season of trial and sorrow Jesus lends most lovingly his ear to hear his people's voice. It is "songs in the night" he most desires to listen to. It is prayers, if we may so speak, saturated with tears, he loves best to put into his conser It was the express divine injunction regarding the daily incense offering in the temple service that on lighting the lamps "at even" Aaron was to burn sweet incense on the golden altar. Afflicted believers, it is so still. "At even"—when the bright world is shaded, when the flowers have closed their cups, when the song of birds has ceased, and the sun of earthly bliss has gone down in the western sky, then it is that the lamp of prayer is kindled in the soul's temple. It is in the soul's dark and lonely seasons still that the Church's moral and spiritual wrestlers are crowned with victory, and, as princes "have power with God."—*Macduff.*

Backbiting.

Here are some useful rules which should guide our daily lives, and which if adhered to, would save much happiness:

Hear as little as possible that is to the prejudice of others.

Believe nothing of the kind until you are absolutely forced to.

Never drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.

Always moderate as far as you can, the unkindness which is expressed toward others.

Always believe that, if the other side was heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.

Never under any circumstances repeat anything injurious to others.

IF there were no other arguments for the corruption, the cold and indifferent way that we praise God for Christ, is a demonstration of it.

HAVE patience a while; slanders are not long-lived. Truth is the child of Time; ere long she shall appear to vindicate these.

LIVING always in the world makes one as unfit for living out of it as always living out of it does for living in it.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Wool growers—Sheep.
Second thoughts are best.
Measure twice, cut but once.
Wranglers never want words.
Neck or nothing—A ball dress.
Penny royal—An English coin.
Book of revelations—The diary.
The latest thing out—Night police.
A rich perfumery—Money musk.
An even thing—The mason's plumb.
Blunt people often say sharp things.
Pleading at the bar—Begging for drink.
Slow match—Married against your will.

Can a gallery of arts be called a gallery?

Gamblers are men who have winning ways.

Florida has just sent out fifty tons of sponge.

You cannot squeeze happiness out of avarice.

An expensive wife makes a pensive husband.

There is no wretchedness like self-reproach.

Affronts are innocent when men are worthless.

It is easier to be wise for others than for ourselves.

All that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it.

As charity covers, so modesty prevents, a multitude of sins.

Jaffray, N. H., will have a centennial celebration August 10.

Simplicity is one of the striking characteristics of real genius.

The drought is injuring the tobacco crop in Bucks county, Pa.

In these times we fight for ideas, and newspapers are our fortresses.

Complaint against fortune is often a marked apology for indolence.

Virginia papers think that an end has been put to duelling in that State.

A secret has been defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

Never marry a woman until you know where her dress ends and her soul begins.

Chinese cheap labor has proved a failure in the extensive laundry in Belleville, New Jersey.

A Vermont legislative committee report in favor of the abolition of free railway passes.

The glory of great men ought always to be rated according to the means used to acquire it.

No sword is too short for a brave man, for he has only to advance to make it long enough.

Alfred Schucking has been appointed consular agent of the German Empire at Washington.

If you intend to do a mean thing, wait till to-morrow. If you are to do a noble thing, do it now,

A man, who pretends to know, calls courtship "the skirmish before the regular battle begins.

A project is on foot in Terre Haute to build a market house, with a city hall in the second story.

People never applaud Mexican actors. When a man makes a good hit they pelt him with fruits.

Vienna has a law by which the outside doors of all houses must be locked at 10 o'clock at night.

Plato says that God has so framed his laws that it is for the advantage of every one to observe them.

Think before you speak, think before whom you speak, think why you speak, think what you speak.

The rule on the Lowell Railway is, enter the car by the rear platform and leave by the front platform.

Lightning cut off a man's head at Fort Wayne, Ind., and the head and body were found some distance apart.

A floating cannon ball is one of the sights at Vienna. It weighs fifty pounds, and it floats in a cauldron of quicksilver.

Lehigh Valley, Pa., rails are said to be laid on Salt Lake City street railroads. An Allentown mill has an order for fifty-five tons.

A Chicago man is living in an ice-house to keep cool, but the temperature being uncomfortable he has put up a stove, and is now happy.

Advices received from various parts of New York State say the crops are much less affected by the prolonged drouth than heretofore expected.

The new furnace, Etna, at Ironton, O., will be 90 feet high; and it is said the ore will be calcined and the coal coked on the top of the stack.

A Connecticut man has purchased a tin coffin, for his own use, and wishes to be hermetically sealed when he no longer has any use for air.

A young man who rose in the Cairo police court and called out, "Three cheers for Billy Patterson," sat down under a fine of one hundred dollars.

One thousand four hundred picnicers, in New Jersey, joined in singing "The Ham Fat Man," and the grand chorus made earth's pillars tremble.

A country postmaster in Virginia wishes that people who use postal cards wouldn't write so fine, as he consumes twenty minutes reading some of them.

The heavy annual shipments east of Texas cattle has commenced. Sixty thousand head are in Wachita, Kansas, which is only one of the shipping points, and 150,000 are on the way there.

Some of the stations along the line of the overland telegraph in Australia, have to be provisioned for three years. Iron poles are almost exclusively used on that line.

The Rochester Union remarks that it has been permitted to "glance at" a half-column letter, and then proceeds to publish it in full. What would it have done if it could have had a good look at it?

Crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi and West Tennessee are encouraging, although drought is feared. Reports from North Alabama are conflicting, and the appearance of the cotton caterpillar is reported in several sections, likewise in the prairie regions of Mississippi.

The Jokers' Budget.

He "Didn't Like Beans."

Probably no branch of business affords such a field to the ludicrous side of nature as that of the theatrical profession, and a short anecdote related to us a few days since by a friend who is connected with the profession is too good to be lost, and the fact of its being an actual occurrence will give it a keener relish.

About a year ago a troupe was started from Boston to make a short season through the principal towns in the East. In the company was the leader of the orchestra, (Jake Tannerbaum), a gentleman of fine musical abilities, of decidedly Teutonic extraction, who liked his beer and cheese, but had a mortal horror of our Yankee dish, pork and beans. Among the places they visited was the famous "brick and herring" town of Taunton, where our favorite dish is always to be found on Sunday. The boys in the troupe, aware of Jake's peculiar aversion, resolved to have a little fun at his expense, and accordingly "put up a job" on him. The landlord was let into the secret, the waiter feed, and the fun commenced on Jake's appearance at the breakfast table, where he was politely asked by the waiter:

"Will you have a few beans for breakfast?"

"No," was the emphatic reply, "I dond vant no peans."

"Oh," said the waiter, "you must eat beans; everybody eats beans on Sunday."

With a look of extreme disgust, Jake replied: 'I told you I vont eat peans; vat's the madder; are you crazy? Gif me some sdeak and fried perdaders."

"Very well," said the waiter, "but you will have to wait till it is cooked." And wait he did for about fifteen minutes, when, his temper getting the best of him, he left the table to see the landlord and state his grievances. No sooner was he out of the dining room than the door was locked, and Jake not finding the landlord, was compelled to go without his breakfast. Resolved not to be cheated out of his meal, he put on his hat and went in search of a lager beer saloon, where he could get his favorite bologna and beer; but alas for poor Jake, the Sunday law was in force, and nothing was to be had, so he had to wait till noon to satisfy his appetite, which was never poor. Well, the dinner bell sounded, and up went our hero, who, as before, was met by our faithful waiter, who again approached him, and smilingly said:

"Well, Mr. T., will you have a few beans to commence with?"

This was too much, and the answer, not couched in the most amiable tones, came forth:

"No, py dunder, I tole you two dimes I vont eat peans."

"But you must have a few beans," persisted the waiter.

"Mine got in himmel, who der—ll is going to eat dis dinner, you or me; dat's vat I'm drying to find oud."

"O, very well," responded the waiter, "if you can't speak civilly I shall not wait upon you."

Up jumped the irate Dutchman to again find the landlord, which he did and related his grievances, but was partially pacified on being told the waiter should be promptly discharged, and told him to go up-stairs and get his dinner, while he in the meantime was going to take a short ride. Back went Jake, only to find that the boys had again locked the door; and he was wild.—Seizing his hat, he again rushed out to make a more thorough search for something to eat, but with no better result than before. Ashamed to come back too soon, poor Jake waited until near supper time, when he again returned to the hotel, and seated himself in a corner, not a civil word could any one get out of him. Shortly, supper was announced, and Jake was one of the first at the table.

Prompt to his case, the waiter again went for him, but before he could ask him for his order, Jake broke out:

"Yaas, you may bring me some peans; you vas right dis morning ven you say I moost eat peans; you may bring me some peans;" and for the first time and probably the last time in his life Jake did eat beans; but how the lager and bologna did suffer when the company struck the next town!

Called to Preach.

The late Elder John Smith, of Kentucky, who died recently at an advanced age, was one of the most eccentric wits south of the Ohio river. He was familiarly known throughout Kentucky as Raccoon Smith. While still in the Baptist ministry, and attending one of the annual meetings of that body, a tall, lank, green specimen of humanity presented himself before the Association as a candidate for the ministry. He was regarded as not being of entirely sound mind, and labored under the hallucination that he was especially "called to preach," and kept constantly importuning the Association to give him the necessary license. In addition to his particularly unbalanced mind, young Meeks was the possessor of as huge and unganily a pair of feet as ever trod in shoe leather. Tired of his importunities, and not being disposed to grant the license, the Association handed him over to Smith, with instructions to make an end of the case, and between them took place the following conversation:

Smith—"So, Brother Meeks, you think you have a special call to preach?"

Meeks—"Yes, the Lord has called me to the work, but the Association refuses me the license."

Smith—"How do you know you are called?"

Meeks—"Know it! I feel it in my heart of hearts. I want my license."

Smith—"Do you believe in the Bible, Brother Meeks?"

Meeks—"Certainly I do—every word of it."

Smith—"If I can prove by the Bible that you are not called to preach, will you be satisfied to drop the matter and not further importune the Association for a license?"

Brother Meeks assented to this and Raccoon Smith deliberately opened the New Testament at Romans x, 15, and in a grave tone read,—"How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace," &c. Then glancing at Meeks' large feet, remarked: "You see, Brother Meeks, that the feet of the preacher are beautiful. You, sir, have the most monstrous ugly feet of any man in the State of Kentucky; therefore, by this Bible, it is clear that you have not been especially called!" As Smith finished his remarks the Association went off into a paroxysm of laughter, and Meeks, really concluding that he had not been "called," bolted from the meeting house and never after annoyed the Association for

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 23, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county are respectfully requested to assemble in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, at the usual places of holding elections, (except that the election for the SECOND WARD of the borough of Huntingdon, will be held at the Court House, the Third Ward and those portions of Walker and Porter townships, formerly attached to the East Ward, at the Council House, No. 508, Washington street, and the Fourth Ward, at the Public School House near Cherry Alley. The election for Warriorsmark borough will be held at the Public School House in said borough,) on *SATURDAY, AUGUST 9th*, 1873, and elect two delegates in each ward, borough and township, to meet in County Convention, in Yenter's Hall, at Huntingdon, on *TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th*, 1873, at ten o'clock, a. m., to place in nomination,

One person for Assembly.
One person for County Treasurer.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for Director of the Poor.
One person for Auditor.
One person for Jury Commissioner.
One person for Coroner.

Also, to elect Conferees to meet like Conferees from Centre, Mifflin and Juniata counties, to nominate one person for State Senator, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

Elections in Townships.—Polls open at 4 o'clock, p. m., and close at 7 o'clock, p. m.

Elections in Boroughs.—Polls open at 7 o'clock, p. m., and close at 9 o'clock, p. m.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman Republican County Committee.
Huntingdon, July 22, 1873.

☞ Read new advertisements in this week's issue.

☞ A few blatherskites are talking about a third term for Gen. Grant. Neither Gen. Grant nor the masses have any idea of changing the well established rule.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, we are led to believe from its article the other day on "Election Frauds in Philadelphia," thinks there are a great many frauds elected to office in that city, but, strange to say, in that paper, they always find a supporter.

☞ Judge Blatchford has decided that Dana, "the Pirate of the Press," cannot be tried in the District of Columbia for libel printed in New York. This may be, technically, true, but it is a great pity that this sort of journalism cannot be squelched.

☞ An effort is made in the last *Globe* to show that Messrs. Chaney, Vandevander and Sheriff Houck have been guilty of stuffing the jury box. This is the old cry of stop thief! Several Leaguers want to turn attention from themselves! Reader, do you remember Woods and Shontz's testimony?

☞ The League is "setting up" candidates, all over the county, to enable it to slip in delegates sufficient to control the Convention. Its manipulators are determined to run the finances of the county, and they know how to do it. *Vide* Poor House! Tax-payers, if you want the Porter township system of tax collecting extended all over the county, send League delegates to the next Republican County Convention. If not, and if you want to save taxes' elect honest men whom you can trust.

☞ The expenses of the Poor House have been increased, by the League from $4,000 to $12,000 or $14,000 per annum. They are now making a desperate effort to get control of the Commissioners' office. Tax-payers, are you ready to have the expenses of the county advanced in the same ratio as those of the Poor House? If you are not, attend the delegate meetings and see that no man comes to the Convention who has not been known as a life long opponent of this oath-bound cabal. Smash the concern and save taxes!

☞ Mr. Woods is delivering himself, through Mr. Douglass, of the usual number of promises to nominate each and every candidate offered. We have no doubt he has promised five or six candidates for Treasurer, Commissioner, Jury Commissioner and Director of the Poor, and strange to say, there are fools who bite at his promises. These fellows generally have sore heads after the Convention is over, and curse this good man most heartily until the campaign comes round again. Silly geese! His promises are as idle as the wind.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

It is positively asserted that Mr. B. F. Douglass, of Mt. Union, the Speer and Woods candidate, last fall, for Register and Recorder, is writing to Republicans urging them to become candidates for the various offices to be filled at the approaching election, assuring them that if they will secure delegates, in their respective districts, that it will be "all right," and that they shall be nominated. We know at least one case in which this has been done.—The letter in question was written to a Republican in Jackson township, urging him to become a candidate for Director of the Poor. The significant "all right" means the election of delegates that will further the interests of the infamous League and enable it to organize and control the Convention. Mr. Douglass is the mere stool-pigeon of Mr. Woods, and this letter is written at the dictation of that political trickster. Mr. Woods has practiced this kind of chicanery so long, and violated his plighted faith so often, that he feels that he cannot deceive the people any longer, consequently he makes use of Douglass as a cover to repeat what he has so frequently done before.

We hope that the honest people will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked in this way. And besides this, what right has this fellow, Douglass, to address Republicans? By his course, last fall, he placed himself entirely outside of the Republican organization, and should have no part nor lot with it. And we here caution our Republican friends against having anything to do with the parties who supported Speer and the Independent ticket in the last campaign. They are as much outsiders as Democrats.

HOW JURIES ARE DRAWN.

Mendacity and ignorance are proverbially blind. They rush into all manner of indiscretion without a single precaution. They malign and accuse without the least imaginable foundation. They have but a single purpose, and that is to belabor their adversary. The *Globe* is a perfect exemplification of this idea. Its editor hates, with an intensity not human, certain gentlemen whom it belabors from week to week. In its efforts to cast odium upon them it seizes every little pretext to present them in an unfavorable light, and ignorantly charges them with being guilty of crimes which, if perpetrated at all, could only be perpetrated by the connivance of those who are above suspicion.

The *Globe* makes a letter written by Mr. Wharton to Judge Dean, requesting the latter to grant him a new trial, in a case which had been tried at the last term of our Court, for what Mr. Wharton thought were good and sufficient legal reasons, a basis of a two-column article in which it assails the Judge, the Jury Commissioners, the Sheriff and the Commissioners' Clerk, and charges them with stuffing the jury-box. And not content with this, it endeavors to lug Mr. Scott into its wonderful concoction, The whole story bears upon its face such marks of mendacity and ignorance that any intelligent person, conversant with the progress of affairs, would at once see to the bottom of it, but there are those who have given the matter no thought or attention, who may be misled. We shall, therefore, give the facts in regard to the mode of drawing a jury, under the present jury law, in as few words as possible, so that all may judge whether the indiscriminate charges, against the men whose duty it is to select the Huntingdon county juries, have the least semblance of truth.

The first step in the selection of a jury is to procure a cylindrical box, which is called the "wheel," about eighteen inches in diameter, and fifteen inches in height, containing a dasher somewhat similar to that of a churn. One end of the box contains an aperture, a little larger than the hand, which is covered by a neat fitting door; this door has a lock and key, and when shut is securely locked by the Sheriff, who is made by the law the custodian of the key. By means of the dasher or distributor the names that are placed in the box are mixed. Of course the distributor is not perfect, yet it is the best method that has ever been introduced.

The next step is to fill the box. The Court determines the number of jurors that will be required for the various Courts throughout the year. The number for this year has been fixed at six hundred and fifty. The filling only takes place once a year, in the month of December, at least thirty days prior to the January term. The Jury Commissioners procure lists of the taxables and make a proportion for each district on the basis of six hundred and fifty jurymen. We doubt whether this is strictly legal, because the act says "they shall be selected at large," but it is certainly very fair. The ratio used at the last filling, if we are correctly informed, was calculated by the lamented Judge Taylor. This being done the Jury Commissioners and the President Judge select a clerk to write down the names of the persons put into the box. This duty has generally been imposed upon Henry W. Miller, Esq., the competent and faithful clerk of the County Commissioners. The names of the persons selected for jurors, by the Jury Commissioners and the Judge, are then written on slips of paper. The districts are then taken up alphabetically and each Jury Commissioner puts in a name followed by one by the President Judge, which are successively entered upon a record by the clerk, and thus they alternate until the whole number—six hundred and fifty—is placed in the box. Each district gets its exact quota and no more. The box is then locked by the Sheriff and its contents thoroughly shaken up.

A *venire* is then presented, by the Sheriff, directing the drawing of seventy-two—twenty-four Grand and forty-eight Traverse—jurors for the January Term. The Court issues its writs of *venire* about thirty days before each Court, or at one term for another, so that there are several writs for each year. The Sheriff then opens the little door of the box, thrusts in his hand and pulls out a slip of paper which he hands to one of the Jury Commissioners, who reads it aloud and hands it to the other Commissioner, and the name is taken down by the clerk, the Sheriff gives the distributor a turn or two and again thrusts in his hand and pulls out another slip, and so on until the whole number ordered is drawn. The Sheriff then locks the door and keeps the key until the next drawing, and the Jury Commissioners proceed to seal up the box. They, the Sheriff and the Judge, each write his name on the corner of a square sheet of paper, a little larger than the door of the box, which is pasted over the door and the corners sealed with sealing-wax so that the door cannot be opened without breaking the paper. The Jury Commissioners deposit the box in the County Commissioners' office, where it is kept until the next drawing.

This is a plain statement of the mode of drawing a jury under the new law. There are so many checks and guards drawn around it that unless the Jury Commissioners, the Judge, the Sheriff and the Clerk were to enter into a conspiracy to set up a Jury, it could not be done. The *Globe* impugns the characters of the Jury Commissioners, who are as honorable men as are to be found in the county, but, then, what of the Judge? Of Sheriff Houck? Of Henry W. Miller? Have the characters of these men ever been impeached? Are they not honorable men? Would they deliberately violate their solemn oaths to accommodate any man living? No! No one who knows either of them would believe a charge of this kind for a single moment. They are above suspicion!

But, says the *Globe*, eleven jurors were drawn from Huntingdon for the first week of the January term, and thirteen for the second week of the April term, and on both these occasions Mr. Wharton had trials pending, while on the second week of January term, and the first week of April term, when Wharton had no suits pending, only five were drawn from Huntingdon. This is very clear logic. The *Globe* proceeds to argue from this that the jury must have been tampered with. How, pray? Who tampered with it? Henry W. Miller, Esq., informs us that the Jury Commissioners have never drawn a name from the box since the inauguration of the present system. Then it must have been Sheriff Houck who did the mischief? He does the drawing. Does the *Globe* mean to charge the Sheriff with being guilty of the high crime of tampering with the jury panel? We want an answer. No one expects the jury to be drawn from the wheel alphabetically or proportionally from all the districts. It is a game of chance, and one time all the names in the box from a certain district may be drawn out, while at the next three drawings there will, of course, be none from that district. But any fool understands this.

We regard the article in the *Globe* endeavoring to fix criminality upon those whose duty it is, under the law, to select the jurors of Huntingdon county, as a mere effort to cover up the rascality of the Leaguers in this direction. We have, however, proven their complicity out of their own mouths, and we defy the *Globe*, or any member of that infamous band, to prove a single proposition hinted at in its two-column article relating to the drawing of the jury.

☞ Hon. William M. Hall, of Bedford county, is urged by a writer in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge. This is what is said of Judge Hall:

> He is in the very prime of life, and has already established for himself a reputation for learning and sagacity, and for that equally rare quality, sterling common sense, which is the forerunner of a successful judicial career. He is a close student, deeply read, and is gifted with a judicial bearing which has made him popular with the bar, not only in his own but also in the neighboring districts. Owing to this fact he has already, upon a number of occasions, been called to hold special courts in other districts, where his labors have uniformly given great satisfaction to the profession.

If Philadelphia fails to obtain the judgeship the convention could not do better than to select Judge Hall for the place, and thus give practical recognition of one of the ablest and purest lawyers and jurists in the Commonwealth. Nothing is more desirable than that the integrity and learning of the Supreme Court shall be inviolably maintained, and the selection of Judge Hall would fully secure that end.

☞ We invite attention to the call for the Republican County Convention at the head of this issue. The delegate elections will be upon us in a few days. See that the right men are chosen. We want no Leaguers. No more Poor House and Porter township steals.

☞ We call attention to the speech of Senator Scott, at Morganza, Washington county. It takes the right view of the school question. Read it carefully.

Speech of Senator John Scott.

The following is a portion of the speech of Senator Scott, delivered at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Western Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, in Washington county, on Tuesday of last week. Mr. Scott followed Gov. Hartranft and Mr. Bigam. His address was enthusiastically received.

> He said he had accepted the invitation to be present simply as a witness of the ceremonies in entire good faith, and without intending to make even the briefest address, and when at a late hour he was informed he was expected to speak, he felt rather inclined to make it a reason for not coming, rather than complying with it. But, said he, I did come, and, true to the American habit, you insist upon a speech. Carlyle was right when he said that the nineteenth century had a wonderful tendency to run to wind and tongue. If this be true in Europe it is eminently so in America, and of this tendency public men are unmercifully made the victims. The people look upon a public man much as they do upon the town pump; they take hold of his hand and expect to pump a speech from him upon any subject, on the shortest notice, not caring whether it is upon the organization of a sewing society or any intermediate subject between that and the most abstruse problems of finance or Government. This is, perhaps but one of the forms in which Yankee shrewdness manifests itself. It is a short way of killing off useless or dangerous men, for after a large amount of public talk, very few men render a large amount of public service. The people of late years have gotten into a very unceremonious way of dropping the merely talking men, those who talk and won't work, and of putting into the places of highest trust men like Gen. Grant and Gen. Hartranft, who know how to hold their tongues. [Great applause.]
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> He then proceeded to say that every public manifestation of the character we had witnessed to-day, had its bearing upon, and was itself an outgrowth of our peculiar American institutions. De Tocqueville had, after study of our Government and its people, concluded that Democracy is the pre-ordained condition of the human race, and advised the people of Europe to accept the doctrine. The speaker accepted it; the people of the country accepted it; the people of the Old World were fast realizing its truth, and vacant thrones and wandering monarchs and struggling republics were frequently reminding them of its progress. All our institutions are now with lapse of time, more nearly conforming themselves to the practical enforcement of the cardinal doctrine that Government derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed. The events of the century, the progress of the race, the elevation of the downtrodden, the conflict of opinions and interests, yea, even the bloody conflict of arms, the struggles of living labor for a fair division of its own product with capital the product of labor that is past—all the changes of society, and all the conflicts of classes are but the successive stages in the ordering of an all-wise Providence, marking the approach to the age when the equality of man and the equality of rights shall no longer be the characteristic of one government, but shall pervade all the governments of the earth. Education is a preliminary of the success of Democracy, of Democracy not in its partizan sense, but in the broad sense of government by the people.
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> The Reform School I recognize as one of the educational institutions of the State, and it is one which will perhaps keep open a question already started by our Board of Public Charities. In it the State, if it does not recognize the duty, at least asserts the right of making education compulsory. You as taxpayers contributed in Pennsylvania during the last year about eight millions of dollars for common school purposes. The State compelled you to pay these millions, but it did not compel any child to receive the education thus provided for it. The State compelled you to build school houses and keep them open a limited number of months in the year, but it compelled no citizen to send his children to the school. Taxation was enforced to support schools for the young, while the young were not bound to attend. At the other end of the line taxation was enforced to support jails and penitentiaries for the criminals of mature years, where instruction is hardly more than attempted, for the golden opportunity of youth has passed. But here is an intermediate institution, a confession that the jail and penitentiary are too harsh and cruel for the young offender; that to him and to her the State owes the duty of training, of education, of reformation. Why not begin earlier to assert the right of every child to an education, and to discharge the duty of giving it to them? If there were not so many children reported as ignorant and uninstructed, as not attending school in our large cities, there would be fewer commitals by magistrates and courts of juvenile offenders to the House of Refuge. You have acted wisely in changing its name. It is not a prison. It is, as our Supreme Court declared long since, a school; it is a school sanctioned by the State where education is compulsory. How far shall the principal be extended? How much better off would the community be if all our youth went out into the world equipped for the struggle of life, as many of the boys go out from this school not only with intellectual and moral training, but with a knowledge of one of the useful and honorable trades, which would enable him to feel personally independent as he entered the battle of life?
>
> The Senator testified to the efficiency of the training in the School by relating the incident of his taking a girl from the Allegheny House of Refuge, who proved faithful and well-behaved in his family, who served her time, attended school, became a member of the Church, married and settled in life. Some may sneer at these institutions in their charitable features, and say they are well enough to amuse fanatical women or canting churchmen, but the sentiment of the age is fast burying beneath its progress every obstacle to the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunate and the fallen, and when to Heaven born charity is added that education which we recognize as the basis of our National security and strength, who will hold back his hand from the support of such institutions as the Pennsylvania School of Reform? We must prepare those who are to be our future citizens for their responsibility and duties by their education; they must understand the questions which their ballots are to decide, for if they do not the practice of the State is a war upon the theory of popular government.
>
> Our best citizens are recognizing the duty they owe to the Government in this respect Those who have themselves come up from the ranks of toil, and achieved success in life are doing honor to themselves, while they confer benefits upon generations yet to come by the endowment of institutions of learning. Asa Packer's name will go down to posterity associated with the university he has founded upon the banks of the Lehigh, and the memory of that beneficent deed will be green and grateful in human hearts when many of the laurels of victory shall have faded and fallen from the brows of heroes. Ario Pardee, a nobleman of nature, has associated his name with the name of one whose nobility was sealed to him by letters patent of the realm of France, and confirmed by the gratitude of a whole nation—with Lafayette College by his munificent endowment of science, to stand as his memorial where the waters of the Lehigh and the Delaware mingle in their course to the sea. I might mention names in Western Pennsylvania connected with the success of your noble charities and public institutions, with Dixmont, and the House of Refuge and others, but I see around me men whose modesty I would not test by the public announcement of their benefactions. I appeal to the people of Western Pennsylvania to give their cordial support to the institution whose corner stone has this day been laid by the Governor of the Commonwealth.
>
> Give to the men and women engaged in it your sympathy and your aid. I cannot close these disjointed remarks when I look around and see the number of ladies who grace this occasion by their presence, without referring to the distinguished part women have ever taken in works of benevolence, and quoting the sentiment of Lord Jeffry written more than half a century ago, closing a review of the work of Elizabeth Fry among the female convicts at Newgate. To the men and the women engaged in this enterprise let that sentiment be applied:
>
> "We cannot envy the happiness which Mrs. Fry must enjoy from the consciousness of her own great achievement—but it is a happiness and an honor of which we should be too glad to be partakers. And we seem to relieve our own hearts of their share of the National gratitude in thus placing upon her simple and modest brow that truly civic crown which far outshines the laurels of conquest or the coronals of power—and which can only be itself outshone by those imperishable wreaths of glory which await the champions of Faith and Charity in a higher state of existence."

Miscellaneous News Items.

Wheat prospects are good in Kansas.

Tom Thumb is at West Haven, Conn.

Thurlow Weed is steadily getting better.

Sir Hugh Horncastle, of England, is at Long Branch.

A Mormon Elder from Utah is at Saratoga "on a mission."

Visitors to Gettysburg battle-field are very numerous this year.

The loss by the Navy Department fire will not exceed $12,000.

The cholera is said to be "raging fearfully" in Mount Vernon, Ind.

George William Curtis is doing his summer loafing at Ashfield, Mass.

A "century plant" at San Jose has blossomed when only ten moths old.

The Spanish Government has adopted "precautionary" measures in Valencia.

Minister Jewell is to be welcomed by the Americans in Vienna with a public reception.

Ex-President Franklin Pierce always spent a few weeks at Cape May during the summer.

The Carlists are charged with having butchered forty surrendered republican volunteers.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is expected at St. Petersburg next autumn, with a view of returning the Czar's visit.

Government has interdicted public rejoicings in the departments of France on the occasion of German evacuation.

The Long Branch fishermen say that $20,000 is realized in the sale of soft shell crabs caught and sold during the season.

A St. Louis judge has decided that a man cannot lawfully bequeath money to have masses said for the repose of his soul.

The estate of the late Oakes Ames is valued at $5,754,254.41, not including his interest in the great works at North Easton.

Everything in the Yosemite valley is high. One of the hotels has a superb register, bound in morocco and silver, and weighing nearly a hundred pounds.

Boston has given up its intended harbor excursions for poor children, for want of funds. Only about $300 was contributed, and this is to be returned to the givers.

The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was sold in New York, on Tuesday of last week, at 36 cents per pound. The cotton was grown in Cameron county, Texas.

The Providence Journal wants capital punishment retained a while at least, for those who set fire to dwelling-houses, and for those who put obstructions on railroad tracks.

The Shah of Persia has lost six of the diamonds that adorned the bridle of the horse ridden by him during his recent visit to Woolwich. They are valued at $1500.

Islay Walden, a colored student at Howard University, is to issue a volume of poems. Instead of opening with an "Ode to Howard," it should be "What Howard Owed."

The Chicago Board of Trade has contributed $500 to the Inter-Ocean's poor childrens' picnic fund, and one of the picnics to be given will be called the Board of Trade Excursion.

Mr. Edward G. Coy, who has served for the last two years as tutor in Yale college, where he was graduated in 1869, has been chosen assistant principal of Philipp's academy, Andover, Mass.

The total number of persons who emigrated from Ireland last year was 78,781, of whom 46,741 were males and 32,040 females. And "the land of the free" got by far the largest share of them.

The modest little sum of £131,701,490 was expended in the purchase of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain last year, being an increase of 44 per cent. on the amount expended twelve years ago

Rev. Dr. John Todd, the well known author of the Student's Manual and Index Rerum, lies seriously ill at his home at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and is not expected to recover. He is an octogenarian.

It appears that John Elliott and Margaret Rolliston, the young couple who went over Niagara Falls on the Fourth, and who were to have been married next day, were an eloping couple from Cincinnati.

Rev. Clarence Fowler, pastor of the Unitarian church in Laconia, New Hampshire, having been taken suddenly sick last Sabbath morning, his wife occupied the platform and conducted the services in his place.

Miss Lou Wessner, of Terre Haute, had the measles sometime ago so severely that she was rendered voiceless. On the Fourth, at a picnic, she was swinging so high that she screamed with fear, and since that time has been able to talk as well as ever.

The New York election this year comprises an entire State Senate to serve for two years, an entire Assembly for the term of one year, and seven State officers for the term of two years. All but two of the State officers whose terms expire are Republicans.

A copy of the Holy Bible in the Persian language, magnificently bound, has been prepared by order of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was presented by Sir Henry Rawlinson to the Shah of Persia without the parade or formality of a special deputation.

Two Jesuit fathers have visited the German colonists in the south of Chili, and frightened all married women into the belief that they are not legally married, and that, unless married over again by the reverend fathers, their husbands may leave them and marry again.

ADVICE FOR EVERYBODY THAT COSTS NOBODY ANYTHING.—Lotions and cosmetics make a superficial coating on the skin, give an artificial color easily seen, but are vilely destructive of the color, texture and pliability of the skin itself. Wrinkled, haggard and prematurely old looking, exactly describe the appearance of those who habitually "paint their faces." If you would have the clear, transparent, healthy and soft tinted complexion which nature gives, free from pimples, tan, freckles, or all other disfigurements, use Hand Sapolio—the most effective and fragrant toilet soap ever manufactured. Sold by all dealers at 10 and 15 cents a cake.

LADIES will find relief from their Headache, Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Restlessness, etc., etc., by taking SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR.

Persons living in unhealthy localities may avoid all billious attacks by taking a dose of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action. It should be used by all persons, old and young. It is not unpleasant, is a purely vegetable compound, is not injurious to the most delicate constitution, and will keep the Liver in healthy action.

☞ In 1872, 301 cars of pig iron, 285 cars of coal, 3,600,000 feet of lumber, and other materials in proportion, were used in the manufacture of Fairbanks' scales.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon Building and Loan Association, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, on Monday, July 28th, 1873, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
WILLIAM A. FLEMING,
Secretary.

WANTED.
A medium sized, well broken horse, suitable for a Sewing Machine Wagon.
J. C. BLAIR,
July23-2t. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.
The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.
Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.
I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
July23-4t.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

Special Notices.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.
CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
July16,1873-1y.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT
is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.
Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.
The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.
Prepared by
CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
July16,1873-1y.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has required this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia. [July16,1873ecw7m.No.4.

WHY! WHY! WHY!
Is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Patronized by our best citizens?
BECAUSE
It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will cure Sick Headache.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nerves
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.
June11,1873ecw7mos.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.
J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

Announcements.

The following are our terms for announcing candidates, and in all cases the cash must accompany the order: Senate and Assembly, $5; Treasurer, $4; County Commissioner, $3; Director of the Poor and Auditor, $2.

ASSEMBLY.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce the name of RICHARD LANGDON, Esq., of Huntingdon, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Mr. Langdon is well known throughout Huntingdon county as emphatically a man of the people, and his nomination will be hailed as a precursor of victory. REPUBLICAN.

We are authorized to announce the name of BARTON GREEN, of Oneida township, as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the usages of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Capt. WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL, of Huntingdon, for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of T. W. MONTGOMERY, of Neff's Mills, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Maj. J. A. McPHERRAN, of Alexandria, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

I announce to the Republicans of Huntingdon County, that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and most respectfully solicit their approval and support. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with honesty and fidelity.
A. TYHURST.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:
The undersigned takes this opportunity of announcing himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, at the coming Republican County Convention, and subject to the decision of that body.
R. M'DIVITT.
Oneida township, June 24, 1873.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. B. FLOOD, of Huntingdon, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the usages of the Republican County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—A large number of Republicans of Porter township, are anxious to present the name of JAMES M'ELROY, of Barree Forge, for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. We are desirous of doing this because we believe him eminently qualified both by education and long years of experience for the position, and from a party stand point, as a Republican his loyalty has never been questioned. We have taken this step without any consultation with Mr. M'Elroy, believing, as we do, that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.
MANY REPUBLICANS.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. LEE, of Jackson township, as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., of Cass township, as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. W. WALHEATER, of Porter township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

New To-Day.

SEALED PROPOSALS.
Sealed proposals will be received by Alex. Port, up to 4th August next, at 4 o'clock, p. m. for the building of a School House in West Huntingdon. Plans and specification can be seen by calling on Thomas Burchinell.
THOMAS BURCHINELL,
ALEX. PORT, President,
Secretary. July23,'73-2t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Robert M. Cunningham, deceased.*]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Robert M. Cunningham, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, without delay, to
AGNES M. CUNNINGHAM,
Administratrix,
No. 224 North Ninth street,
July23,1873. Philadelphia.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.
Take notice that Theodore H. Cremer, Esq. Assignee of The Enterprise Coal Company, of Clearfield county, has filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Huntingdon, his account as Assignee aforesaid. Also, his account as Assignee of W. A. Orbison, of the borough of Huntingdon, which said accounts will be presented to said Court on the second Monday of August next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.
T. W. MYTON,
Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, Pa., July 28, 1873.

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Huntingdon, Pa., July 28, 1873.

New To-Day.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, August 11, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendant's right, title and interest in all those certain lots of ground, situate in Cook's addition to Broad Top City, being lots numbered 38, 39 and 40 in the plan of said addition, bounded as follows: Lot No. 39 fronting 40 feet on Cherry street and running back at right angles 90 feet to lot No. 37. Lot No. 38 being on the corner of Cherry and Spruce streets, fronting 40 feet on Cherry street and running back 90 feet to lot No. 37. Lot No. 48, adjoining lot No. 39 fronting 40 feet on Cherry street and running back 150 feet to Laurel street.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Peck.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in and to a certain tract of land, situate in Dublin township, County of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: On the east by lands of Skinner's heirs, on the west by lands of Henry McGowan, on the north by lands of Finley's heirs, on the south by lands of Philip Weaver, containing 266 acres and allowances, having thereon erected a large weatherboarded dwelling house, plank stable, log stable, smoke house, spring house, and other outbuildings.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William P. Ramsey.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situated in the Borough of Coalmont, county of Huntingdon, State of Penn., fronting 275 feet on an alley, and extending back to the boundary line of Levering tract about 100 feet, thence along the Levering line to where it connects the other line, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house.
Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Hill.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situated in the Township of Clay, county of Huntingdon, and State of Penn., bounded as follows: on the east by lands of John Wagoner, on the west by lands of Henry Willer, on the north by lands of John Baker, on the south by lands of Henry McNeelon, containing thirty-five acres, more or less, having thereon erected

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, July 23, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Aches.
Berries.
Cramps.
Doctors' fees.
Evening rambles.
Fruit crop a failure.
Get the JOURNAL a year.
Huntingdon is a live town.
Itinerant musicians are scarce.
JOURNAL job rooms are popular.
Keep your eye open for the Leaguers.
"Literati" tools are being bamboozled.
Many candidates are coming to the front.
Now is the time to subscribe for the JOURNAL.
Only true Republicans should be delegates.
Printers are sorely in need of their just dues.
Quite a number of drunks on Saturday.
Republicans, watch the Leaguers. Watch.
Several heavy showers cleansed the streets.
The tools of Woods are exceedingly busy.
Underclothing is at a discount just now.
Vinegar Bitters appear to be very popular.
Warm Springs hotel is without a tenant.
Xchanges have to be paid for in advance.
"Yoter" Rohm has a handsome new coach.
Zig-zag pedestrians are very numerous now.
Muddy Run was on a high on last Friday.

The streets looked like a sea during the heavy rains on Friday last.

The Baptists cleared four hundred and fifty dollars at their Festival last week.

The view from "Prospect Rock," on the rail road below Stone Creek bridge, is very fine.

The crop of blackberries will be immense. Blackberry cordial ought to be cheap next season.

The late heavy rains have made the country roads, which are never any too good, almost impassable.

A terrible hail storm passed over Mannayunk on last Friday. The corn was leveled with mother earth.

Bedford wants a new census. It has really about fifteen hundred inhabitants now, and the old thing is feeling good.

The old span in the Broad Top bridge, at this place, is about to be replaced by a new one. I. K. Little is superintending the work.

Wm. E. Lightner, Esq., our worthy Register and Recorder, has overhauled his office completely, and everything is as neat and clean as a new tin pan.

J. Emory Berkstresser, the gentlemanly agent of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, is in town looking after the interests of his company.

Bellefonte has a debt of $110,000. It would be a good thing for Huntingdon to have a similar debt. We would then have water works, market house, &c., &c.

Quite a number of the "Huntingdon" boys visited Tyrone, on Thursday last, to witness the trial of the new steam fire engine, recently purchased by that stirring village.

"Ed" McCabe got the pony. He is the proudest boy in town at present. He guesses he won't walk when he goes for huckelberries now. He highly deserved success.

The Omnibus Company have contracted for a new "bus" in New York, which will not be on for several weeks yet. They will, however, have some accommodations in a short time.

The heavy rains on Friday overflowed some of the water closets in the block, on the north side of Washington, between 6th and 7th streets, and the stench was enough to create cholera instanter.

C. R. Stover, Esq., of Roaring Spring, Blair county, was severely injured while charging a soda fountain, at a pic nic, near that place, on the 4th. We have heard of several persons being injured in this way.

The editor of the *Times* wins compliments from pedestrain clergymen by inviting them to a seat in his buggy. Most any person could win compliments in this way but it is not everybody who would repeat them.

Wm. H. Patterson, of Yellow Springs, came to town one day last week, and drew some three hundred dollars to pay off his harvest hands. He disappeared, and had not been heard from since up to Saturday evening last. It is thought that he may have been foully dealt with.

Frank H. Lord, the free and easy fellow who represented himself as the agent of Charles Bloodgood's Minstrels, is a huge fraud. We cave. He took us in handsomely. We will give an additional quarter for that fellow's picture.

Maj. D. W. Mullin is the Republican representative delegate from the counties of Bedford and Fulton, and is instructed for Hon. Samuel Henry, of Cambria, for State Treasurer, and Hon. Wm. M. Hall, of Bedford, for Judge of the Supreme Court.

It is not true that iron railings have been set on the curb stones along the principal streets of Altoona, to keep children from falling into the chuck holes of the streets and drowning. But something of the kind would save a great many little ones, no doubt.

Our old friend Jaaob Heiffner, of Walter township, called at our office on Friday last, and renewed his subscription to the JOURNAL. Mr. Heiffner is almost 84 years of age, and for thirty-eight years has been an advance paying patron of this paper. May he be spared many years to come.

Wm. A. Saxton, Esq., formerly of this place, but now a resident of the "city of magnificent distances," is spending a month among us. May the healthful atmosphere of his native heath have a beneficial effect upon him, and enable him to resume his duties at the nation's capitol fully restored to health.

The young man who cellared a keg of ale, and whose thirst would not permit him to wait for a spicket, but induced him to tap it and quench it on the spot, with the bright anticipation that the spicket could be introduced at any time thereafter, is now offering the empty keg for sale. He prefers taking his shower baths under different surroundings.

Colonel John Keeffe, of Bedford, sent the following telegram to President Grant:

"Your war policy does not meet the approbation of the people of this country. I propose to go with private counsel to defend Captain Jack and his accomplices against the laws of our common country. I am an old California." The Colonel's sense of justice is commendable.

The editor of the *Times* thinks they sell "mity" *small beer* in Orbisonia. We have a private dispatch from that prospective city which informs us that the retailers flavor the article to suit the dimensions of their customers. In this case the vender took Harry to be a "small beer" politician! He ought to have his nose pulled for making such an awkward mistake.

Mr. E. L. Russ, who was for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* Job Office, and who is experieneed and thoroughly skilled in his profession, is now in charge of the JOURNAL Job Office, and is prepared to do all kinds of Job work in a manner that cannot be surpassed by any of the regular city Job Offices. This is the first time in the history of the printing business in this place, that one who has spent much of a lifetime, exclusively devoted to Job Printing, has been engaged here. We hope this liberal enterprise will be duly appreciated by our people, and that all those who have Job work to do will give us a trial. tf.

FRESH SHAD OH! BUT WHEN?—What glorious prospects we have ahead of us! What visions of shad, bass, &c., flit before us and make us long for that millenium of anglers and fishermen, when the old Atlantic shall again pay her annual tribute to the Susquahanna and Juniata! When the cry of "Fresh Shad Oh!" shall be a reality, and not be burlesqued by the stale specimens from the Potomac and Delaware. When instead of going home to dinner and sitting down before a little two-pound "hickory," a big, luscious, flaky eight-pounder, baked to perfection, shall grace the board and force expressions of gratitude from all partakers. This is all sure to come about. How can it be otherwise? We have a Fish Commission. The gentlemen composing it are highly spoken of by those who "ought to" know them, and the almost unprecedented zeal already manifested by them is a sufficient guarantee of what we may expect in the *future*.

Ample appropriations have been made by the State, and our Commission have passed about two weeks at Newport *looking* at Seth Green hatching shad. This was a very necessary precaution, and gives evidence of great foresight in the Commission, as out of all the many barrels and half-barrels of this elegant fish that have ascended the Juniata, since the dams barred their natural passage up the stream, not one fish has come out of their casks alive, although packed in the best of Turk Island salt. So it was thought that perhaps the air or water had changed so much in the last fifty years as to be uninhabitable by them. But this fear has been dispelled by the scenes at Newport, and the Commission are perfectly satisfied we have the water if we only had the fish.

According to the act of Assembly some three dams were to have had fish-ways put in them the present season, and although "only four months" of the season are gone the Commission are *beginning to talk about speaking to some one to find out* what they can have one put in the Columbia dam for. There is nothing like promptness and dispatch, even in a Fish Commission. We do not know what local efforts the Commissioners of other parts of the State have been making, but the Juniata Valley Commissioner has been exerting himself to the utmost, and after almost superhuman effort has had four black bass transferred from the river at Newport to the reservoir at Hollidaysburg. If next season is favorable every effort possible will be made to place one fine healthy black bass in the Little Juniata, one in the main river at the Huntingdon dam, and one in the Raystown Branch.—By this judicious distribution the Commission are confident that in a few years the streams will be teeming with bass and our tables once more be graced with elegant fish. We will watch this attempted propagation, on new principles, with anxiety.

CHOLERA AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A writer for the New York *World* goes at considerable length into the distinctions which discriminate Asiatic cholera from cholera morbus. We cannot quote the entire article, but will note that the writer claims that although in some rare instances the access of malignant (Asiatic) cholera may be sudden, yet in at least ninety-five per cent. of the cases occurring in temperate climates the attack is preceded by a *painless* diarrhœa. Out of more than 5,000 recorded cases this premonitory symptom is noted in all but 251, and in most of the apparent exceptions it is only said that its "existence was not ascertained." In cholera morbus, on the contrary, the seizure is always sudden, commonly traceable to its exciting cause in some error of diet; vomiting and purging set in simultaneously and violently, accompanied by severe colicky pains, and the ejected matters are strongly *bilious*, causing an acute sensation of burning or smarting. This excess of bile persists in the non-malignant disorder, whilst one of the earliest phenomena of epidemic cholera is a total arrest of the function of the liver, the discharges being absolutely devoid of bile.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.—On Tuesday morning of last week a young man named Samuel Kinney came to his death, at the coal wharf, in this place, under the following circumstances: A car was being poled from the coal-siding to the main track, and to avoid the approaching locomotive Mr. Kinney stepped from the south track to the north track. A locomotive which he had not observed just then came up on the north track under rapid headway, and knocked him down and ran over him. Both legs were crushed to a pulp. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Jackson House, in this place, where he died soon after. He was a resident of Altoona, and his remains, enclosed in a coffin, were taken to that city on the Way Passenger train for interment. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and had the reputation of being an estible and worthy young man. He was a brakeman on the train which ran over and killed him. He was unmarried.

IS HARRY HUDSON FRANK H. LORD?—The description given below of Harry Hudson's way of doing business tallies so accurately with the line of conduct which characterized the brief stay of Frank H. Lord in this place that we conclude that both *aliases* are worn by one and the same fellow:

The Williamsport *Register* says: "The forger calling himself Harry Hudson, who was arrested in Harrisburg last Friday and sent to Pittsburg for trial, was in Williamsport recently, representing himself as the agent of a minstrel troupe. He left the orders and copy for advertisements at the newspaper offices and paid his hotel bills with an order on the company. He succeeded in borrowing small sums of money from one or two parties here.

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending June 25, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Nut Lock, Edward Cozarniecki, Allegheny; Door Check, J. P. Israel and D. McLane, Oil City; Boot Jack, H. Arnat, Barclay; Stove Grate, S. Smyth, East Bridgewater; Sash Fastener, D. M. Donehoo, Beaver; Manufacture of Illuminating Gas, C. Gearring, Pittsburg; Steam Lubricator, Wm. Hamilton, Erie; Ruling Pen, W. O. Hickok, Harrisburg; Bed Bottom, S. L. Leach, Corry; Steam Engine Valve Gear, C. Rodgers, Allegheny.

THE HAYS QUARTETTE TROUPE COMING AGAIN.—Our town readers will remember this Company which entertained them so satisfactorily a year ago. They are deservedly popular. In the selection of their pieces they have exhibited great taste and judgment, and in their execution they give evidence of much skill and ability, while the clear enunciation of each syllable renders it easy to understand each word, thus combining the charms of poesy and melody.

In the latter part of their concert they will appear in the costumes of one hundred years ago. Yenter's Hall, this (Tuesday) evening. Tickets to be had at Blair's Book Store.

MR. EDITOR:—As youre a lawyer & knows a good deal about de lawes of U. S. in general, I wishes to asks you de following question:

Is it right for de guardian of a young ladye to keep her in de house nearly all de time, & dus deprive her of de companions she would likes to associate with?

[Certainly not. A guardian takes the place of a parent and is expected to do what the parent would do under similar circumstances.—ED.]

FOR SALE—A spring-wagon, suitable for one or two horses. It is as good as new, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at Williams' Marble Yard. [jy23-3t

LITERARY NOTICES.—*Harper's Magazine* for August contains contributions from Charles L. Brace, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, James Freeman Clarke, John Savage, Charles Reade, Charles Nordhoff, Mrs. Lucia G. Runkle, William Blaikie, Benson J. Lossing, Agusta Larned, Bayard Taylor, Emilio Castelar, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Doctor Samuel Osgood, and Professor Spencer F. Baird. It is illustrated with eighty-eight carefully executed Engravings, besides twenty-eight facsimiles of portions of letters written by the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The leading article, by Charles L. Brace, is an interesting and much-needed exposure of the over-working of little children in New York City. The illustrations are beautiful and characteristic. A comprehensive paper is contributed on "The Telegraph," covering every phase of the subject, and illustrated with forty excellent engravings. Among the illustrations are representations of pictures and autographs transmitted by means of the telegraph. Charles Nordhoff commences in this number a series of articles, capitally illustrated, on the Sandwich Islands. This first article treats of "Honolulu and Hilo, with some Craters," and contains twenty-nine illustrations. William Blaikie's paper, "Ten Years among the Rowing-men," is very timely, and its comprehensive treatment of the subject in all its aspects, including especial reference to the risks run by men engaged in this sport, renders his contribution of permanent value. Charles Reade's serial, "A Simpleton," is continued, giving us this month a thrilling narrative of lion-hunting by his hero. Mrs. Lucia G. Runkle gives a characteristic sketch, timely in connection with the interest now taken in prison reform, entitled "John Blythe's Namesake;" and Agusta Larned contributes a very charming love story, called "Dolly's Day of Reckoning." The poetry of the number is contributed by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, James F. Clarke, Bayard Taylor and Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt. The Editorial Departments are timely and entertaining, full of information, suggestion, and amusement.

The August number of *Lippincott's Magazine* contains the second portion of "The New Hyperion," a record of the journey from Paris to Marly by way of the Rhine. The illustrations to this serial are from the pencil of Gustave Dore, and are profusely scattered through the text, giving pictorial form to many of the most notable incidents and striking passages. The same number presents, among a variety of interesting contributions, the seventh and eighth chapters of Miss Howitt's description of life and scenery in the Tyrol, an article on deer-parks by Reginald Wynford, an account of a visit to the interior of Japan, a paper on the fruits and flowers of the tropics, by Mrs. Fannie R. Feudge, and the continuation of Mr. Black's serial novel, "A Princess of Thule." Several interesting stories and charming poems complete. A very attractive number.

MORMAN IMMIGRATION.—Two extra trains of immigrants went westward through this city yesterday afternoon on the Way Passenger train's schedule. The first was composed of ten passenger cars, bound for different sections of the Far West. The second was a train of nineteen cars, carrying over 1,100 passengers, all of them ticketed for Utah. Three locomtives were required to draw this train—the largest passenger train which has passed over the P. R. R. for many a day. It was under the management of Mr. P. R. Swoyers, chief railroad director for Utah territory under the Mormon *regime*. This gentleman is an Englishmen, and is on his return trip from Utah from a short visit to the scenes of his childhood. He has been a resident of Salt Lake City for twenty-two years, is a convert to the Mormon faith, and it is chiefly through his machinations that this vast army of proselytes will be added to the defenders of Brigham Young's army of saints.

The new accession was composed principally of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Danes. They were about equally divided as to sex, with a fair proportion of youth and children thrown in. Utterly uneducated as they are, and composed of the dregs of the Old World, they have no just conception of the fatal step they are about taking in affiliating with self-confessed murderers and polygamists, and are therefore entitled to our pity unmixed with the quality of contempt.

One of the party, who said that he came from Denmark, went into the Woods House and asked in a barbarous dialect for a drink of whisky. The intricacies encompassing the problem of local option as directly applied to this city were made manifest to the individual by Mr. Jack Swisher, the gentlemanly clerk, and a compromise on a glass of very hard cider was effected. In payment for this, two coins were offered and accepted in payment in full. The legend on the coins reads: "½ Skilling, 1867;" reverse: "CL. XV.," with a lion rampant for coat-of-arms. The coin is of nickel, and its intrinsic value is about one cent. We have been presented with one of the skillings by Mr. Swisher, and it can be seen by curiosity-seekers upon application at this office.—*Altoona Daily Tribune.*

"THE FOURTH" AND LOCAL PROHIBITION—IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.—Those who may have had any lingering doubts as to the efficacy of Prohibition, in preserving the people sober, must have had all those fears and doubts removed on "the Fourth."

At Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., on that day they had a contest between the various Fire brigades and engines. The Huntingdon Fire engine bore off the prize. This friendly contest drew thousands of excursionists from all parts of the surrounding counties. There were fully 8,000 people assembled in Hollidaysburg on "the Fourth." Many of them came from Cambria county, where they could have bought liquor and brought it with them into Blair county. No doubt a few did so. Be that as it may, the fact still stands out boldly that there were not half a dozen tipsy men to be seen amongst the 8,000 people throughout the entire day. In the open trucks into which they had to pack these excursionists, there was not a drunken man to be seen. Last year people really dreaded to travel in these trucks lest drunken men would throw them off in their rowdyism.

It was the usual observation of every one—"Well, this is the fruit of 'Local Option.' Did you ever see such orderly crowds and no drunkenness? 'Local Option' has done this, say what they will about it."

Remarks of this class were heard on all sides. In every Local Prohibition county this was the case on the occasion of our anniversary of National Independence. There never was so little drunkenness in Pennsylvania on this anniversary in all past experience. This is a result to greatly rejoice over.—*Vindicator.*

NOTICE.—Having other business requiring all our attention, we offer our Mercantile business for sale.

Our store has long been known as doing a good trade in the better class of goods, and as always having a good cash custom, for a line of goods affording the merchant a margin.

Our sales in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings from our Carpet Room have never been more satisfactory than during the present season.

The rooms are the most comfortable and best finished in this part of the State, and will be leased favorably to the party purchasing the stock.

Our terms will be found very easy, and our books showing our sales are open to the inspection of any one desiring to purchase.

This is a rare opportunity of engaging in a well established business, in which success is already assured.

Possession given the coming Fall.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Pa., July 16, 1873-4t.

A WIDOW'S HEART MADE GLAD—*Five Thousand Dollars Life Insurance Paid.*—In December last Samuel P. Foster, of Ironsville, son-in-law of Daniel Africa, Esq., of this place, took a Policy for $5,000 in the Continental Life of Hartford, Conn., on the half note plan, and paid in the neighborhood of $98 in cash. Three or four months ago he was injured on the railroad, on his way home from Tyrone, from the effects of which he died. A few days ago Mr. Berkstresser, the General Agent of that Company for Western Pennsylvania, located at Pittsburgh, paid Mrs. Foster the amount of the Policy, as will be seen by the following letter:

TYRONE, Blair co., Pa., July 10, '73.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER, ESQ., General Agent Continental Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., SIR: Permit me to thank you, and through you the Company which you represent, for the prompt settlement of a Policy of Insurance on the life of my late husband, Samuel P. Foster. The final papers to complete the claim were filed on the 28th of June, and ten days later I received the handsome sum ($5,000) so thoughtfully provided by him for me and his children. Such being my experience with Life Insurance, I would most earnestly advise husbands and fathers not to neglect so important a duty when in health, and after they have made up their minds to insure, I have no hesitation in recommending to them the Continental Life of Hartford, Connecticut. Please accept my thanks, personally, for your interest in the final settlement of this matter, and believe me to be

Most respectfully and gratefully yours,
CATHARINE FOSTER.

TIME!—We understand that the Huntingdon firemen want to lose any sum from $5 up to $500 on the bet that their steamer can squirt water a greater distance than the same sized stream can be thrown by the Good Will steamer of this city, the matter of steam to be equal as to the number of pounds all around. Those aspiring young men ought to be accommodated with a fair show some of these days, though it would be a pity to take their money from them.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Take it honestly if you can and it is yours. Come up to the squirt!

BAPTIST FESTIVAL.—The festival held at the Castilian Garden on the evenings of the 15th and 16th inst., in the interest of the Baptist church of this place, was a great success, and the thanks of those who assisted in getting it up are hereby tendered to the public for their generous patronage and liberal support.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the weekending July 19, 1873	6872
Same date last year	5584
Increase for week	1288
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	248,149
Same date last year	166,588
Increase for year 1873	81,561

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Reception.

The Rev. J. W. Dunlap and family were absent from their charge, Cassville, for nearly three weeks, to visit some relatives in the western part of this State. They visited Pittsburg and Brownsville, the latter place being the town of his nativity and where he spent his boyhood. They describe their visit as one of great pleasure and interest. Arriving in Cassville, on Friday evening, in the hack, wearied and tired they found, to their surprise and pleasure, the Parsonage occupied by the good Methodist Ladies and some of the Brethern of Cassville. After a warm cordial welcome they were escorted into the parlor. Chatting a short time, they were invited into the dining-room, where they and their friends were seated at a table laden with all the comforts and luxuries of the season. You may be sure, it was enjoyed by not only the hungry travelers, but by the whole party. The evening was spent only as such evenings can be, in quite a pleasant and agreeable manner. All enjoyed it. The whole affair was a grand surprise—and being unsolicited—prompted by the love in which our minister and his family are held by his people, made the occasion one of unusual interest. Our Pastor says, "He would not care if the ladies would often take possession of the parsonage, and repeat the same praise-worthy act." Such acts of kindness on the part of the people toward the comfort and welfare of their minister and his family, can but make their relations to each other, the more tender and endearing. Necessarily he must feel more kindly toward them, than where they seem to manifest no interest, no concern in his welfare. Hon. David Clarkson and Dr. Isaac Guss were present on the occasion. May the same kind feelings always exist between our people and their minister. All honor to whom honor is due.

A METHODIST.

Cassville, July 17, 1873.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 22, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 40
White Wheat	1 50
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	65
Butter	20
Brooms ₰ dozen	2 50
Beeswax ₰ pound	25
Beans ₰ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Clovereed ₰ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₰ bushel on car	55
Corn shelled	55
Chickens ₰ lb	8
Corn Meal ₰ cwt	1 75
Candles ₰ lb	12½
Cranberries ₰ quart	18
Dried Apples ₰ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₰ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	80
Flaxseed ₰ bushel	1 25
Hops ₰ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Hay ₰ ton	12 00
Lard ₰ lb new	10
Large onions ₰ bushel	1 50
Oats	38
Potatoes ₰ bushel new	1 00
Plaster ₰ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	75
Rye Chop ₰ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₰ bundle	15
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1873.

There is a steady demand for coffee, and several lots of Rio sold at 18¾@20c, gold, the latter for choice. Cuba sugar is in good request, and free sales of Cuba have been made at 7⅞@8c, for fair and good refining, and 8⅞@8¾c, for grocery grades. The absence of supplies of molasses tends to materially curtail business. A cargo of Cuba sold at 30c, for 50 test.

The better grades of extra family flour meet a steady home consumptive demand at full figures, but the medium and low grades are neglected. Sales of 2000 bbls. Quaker City and Delaware mills, 1000 bbls. Girard mills, and 800 bbls. Camden mills on secret terms; and 600 bbls. in lots at $4.50@5.50, per barrel for extras; $6.25@7.75, for spring wheat extra family; $6.75@8.50 for Pennsylvania and other winter wheat, and $9@15 for fancy brands. No change in rye flour or corn meal.

There is no change in wheat, and the offering continues light. Sales of 5,000 bushels fair and choice western and Delaware red at $1.64@1.70; amber at $1.67@1.75, and white at $1.75@1.85 per bushel. No change in rye. Corn is less active. Sales of yellow at 59½@60c., and western mixed at 58@59c. Oats are steady at 50c. for white, and 43@44c. for light mixed.

Marriages.

HILLARD—KEEFER.—On the 1st ult., by the Rev. J. S. Grove, at Worthington, Armstrong county, John M. Hillard, of Craigsville, Armstrong county, to Miss Kittie E. Keefer, of Porterfield, Venango county.

May happiness ever attend them.

New Advertisements.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS THIS
PURELY VEGETABLE
LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the
GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC
for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders
THE PREPARED,
a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in
ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before),...$1.00 per package.
Sent by mail..... 1.04

CAUTION!

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

JURY LIST FOR 1873.

List of Grand Jurors for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873.

W. H. Bense, farmer, Tod; S. P. Brumlaugh, farmer, Penn; Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell; Joseph Grove, farmer, Walker; S. R. Garner, gent, Penn; Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter; George Guyer, gent, Warriorsmark; Michael Householder, farmer, Porter; W. Harver, wagonmaker, Shirleysburg; Daniel Isenberg, farmer, Cromwell; C. Kidder, shoemaker, Barree; W. B. Leas, merchant, Shirleysburg; D. McGarvey, farmer, Shirley; R. Martin, farmer, Walker; J. McElroy, clerk, Porter; G. Reisterer, tailor, Coalmont; J. Spyker, butcher, Carbon; A. W. Swoope, J. P. Mapleton; H. H. Swoope, teacher, Mapleton; J. C. Walker merchant, West, J. S. White, carpenter, Huntingdon; Simon White, farmer, Henderson; W. Thompson, farmer, Clay; George Putt, laborer, Hopewell. Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held in Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873.

W. Appleby, jr., farmer, Dublin; T. C. Ashman, farmer, Shirley; A. B. Agear, blacksmith, Union; J. Beaver, farmer, Lincoln; S. Barnet, carpenter, Barree; David Blair, farmer, Oneida; G. Berkstresser, farmer, Hopewell; W. Bricker, tobacconist, Huntingdon; E. Baker, farmer, Springfield; A. Chaney, farmer, Barree; C. E. Cavender, blacksmith, Huntingdon; Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Cass; Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon; Wilson Etnier, teacher, Shirley; Moses Fehnlee, farmer, Tell; D. W. Fink, farmer, Union; John Goodman, teacher, Brady; Nathen Greenland, farmer, Union; Theo. Houck, carpenter, Tod; Robert Henderson, farmer, Franklin; W. E. Hewett, farmer, West; Enoch Isenberg, farmer, Morris; Isaac Long, farmer, Henderson; Aquilla Long, blacksmith, Brady; William Lock, farmer, Springfield; William Levingstone, farmer, West; John Mirely, farmer, Union; David Miller, clerk, Shirleysburg; James Miller, saddler, Jackson; W. McFadden, blacksmith, West; E. P. McKitrick, blacksmith, Mt. Union; John Noble, pumpmaker, Cassville; L. W. Pheasant, farmer, Union; G. L. Robb, dentist, Huntingdon; John N. Swoope, iron master, Alexandria; John M. Stonerood, carpenter, Birmingham; J. Silverthorn, farmer, Tell; Daniel Stains, teacher, Springfield; Samuel Smith, farmer, Jackson; J. B. Shinefelt, farmer, Cromwell; Robert Tussey, farmer, Morris; Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin; J. A. Wilson, farmer, Jackson; G. W. Whittaker, teacher, Shirley; John W. Wilson, wagonmaker, Cassville; W. J. Wagoner, butcher, Huntingdon; John Yocum, farmer, Tell; Richard Starr, farmer, Cromwell.

Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER, } Jury Com'rs.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS FOR a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon the third Monday and 18th day of August, A. D. 1873.

R. W. Allison, farmer, Brady; George S. Baker, constable, Orbisonia; Reuben Boller, laborer, Hopewell; John Carmon, bricklayer, Huntingdon; Aeshel Corbin, farmer, Henderson; John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley; Thomas C. Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon; Elijah French, farmer, Tell; N. G. Horton, do. do.; W. A. Hudson, do. Dublin; Reubeti Hagan, do. West; T. R. Henderson, merchant, Clay; Moses Hamer, jr., farmer, Walker; John W. Heaton, laborer, Cassville; Nicholas Isenberg, Accomoner, Porter; Thomas Jones, weighmaster, Huntingdon; G. M. Jeffries, farmer, Dublin; John Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin; Robert Lott, laborer, Huntingdon; Alfred Lamberson, mechanic, Mapletou; Henry A. Mark, farmer, Juniata; W. Matthews, laborer, Oneida; Jona Montague, farmer, Cromwell; G. A. Miller, clerk, Huntingdon; G. W. Magill, farmer, Barree; D. P. Neely, gent, Orbtsonia; Joseph Oburn merchant, West; D. S. Peterson, carpenter, Dublin; W. P. Ramsey, farmer, do.; Allison Speck, farmer, Brady; H. D. Strickler, Plasterer, Huntingdon; J. G. Stewart, gent, Mount Union; Samuel Work, farmer, Porter; B. F. Wolfkill, do. Brady; J. F. Yocum, do. Walker; Elmer Yocum, do. Juniata.

Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
S. B. CHANEY, JOHN VANDEVANDER. } Jury Com'rs.

July16-4t.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

[*Estate of ROBERT LYTLE, deceased.*]

To John Lytle, Agency City, Iowa; Charles S. Lytle, Sacremento City, California; William S. Lytle, Licking county, Ohio; William P. Lytle, Robert F. Lytle and Martha R. Lytle, residences unknown; Mrs. Sarah Stitt, wife of Alexander Stitt, Alexandria; Robert Lytle, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania; S. D. Rungan, same place, who was appointed guardian of Robert F. Lytle and James Gardiner, same place, who was appointed guardian of Martha R. Lytle. Take notice that an Inquest will be held on the lands which belonged to Robert Lytle, deceased, in the borough of Alexandria, in the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 4th day of August, A. D., 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law—at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK,
July2,1873-4t. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of DAVID STEVER, deceased.*]

Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento anexo* upon the estate of David Stever, late of Cassville, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JACOB STEVER,
June25,1873-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[*Estate of JAMES M'CALL, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration upon the estate of James M'Call, late of Henderson township, deceased, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

RACHAEL M'CALL,
ALEXANDER M'CALL,
June25,1873-6t. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living near Eagle Foundry, P. O., on the estate of Matthew Truman, late of Tod township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN TRUMAN,
June11,1873-6t. Administrator.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!

The GEISER SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR CLEANER AND BAGGER, now built under the immediate direction of the inventer, by first-class workmen and of the best material, is the only Machine that really can by *one operation thoroughly thresh and clean* Grain fit for market. For particulars apply to or address HENRY BRUMBAUGH, *James Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.*, Agent for Blair county, S. E. of Piney Creek; Huntingdon county, S. of the Juniata river; Mifflin county to Lewistown. Repairs always on hand.

June25,1873-tf.

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

This instrument is warranted for five years. Call or address

MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at August Sessions a petition will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Huntingdon county, praying that the charter of incorporation heretofore granted to the borough of Shade Gap may be annuled and cancelled.

July2,1873-5t.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture
SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
HARNESS
and NETS,
of all kinds and the most approved patterns. Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St., between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.

June11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

POWELTON SAW MILL.

All orders for White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Poplar boards, Mine Railing, Railroad Ties, Lathes and Cullings, etc., etc., etc. Orders for Bridge and Trestle Lumber should be addressed to ARMITAGE RHODES,
Cove Station, Huntingdon county, Pa.

June11,1873-2mos.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
AT
H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for
MEN AND BOYS
that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock cons

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Experiment With Milk Pans.

In our neighborhood, and indeed in all the surrounding country, we find that "crocks" made of clay are generally used, and however particular we may be in selecting these crocks, after awhile the glaze cracks and scales off, leaving holes, often minute ones, but the smaller the more troublesome, which are filled with milk, which in turn sours, and not being thoroughly removed, sours the milk early. We discard them for stone jars holding two gallons; these were an improvement being easier to keep sweet and clean, but more difficult to handle on account of their weight. Hoping to do still better, the cream not seeming to rise as rapidly as required, we supplanted these with tin pans holding from three to three and a half gallons, with a fourteen inch surface (diameter). These also had their objections, being too heavy to lift from water, and having three seams, etc. We now have the tin pans with one seam only, eight and a half inches in height, with a surface of seven inches in diameter. They are easily handled, holding two gallons. To prevent their corroding we paint them on the outside. We have also three tiny round feet or nibs on the bottom, which prevents them wearing through so readily. In summer we keep our milk in troughs of running water, six inches deep. These pans give entire satisfaction.—*Cor. Maryland Farmer.*

Talking to Horses and Mules.

Mules seem to possess a superiority over horses in learning a language. Nothing is more common on the levee in New Orleans than to see harnessed in drays, stalwart mules that understand both French and English. If the driver speaks Spanish or German, or French, and the animal has been long enough with him, it is quite evident that he understands when told to do this or that in either language, by instant obedience. Even Donkies manifest a peculiar aptitude for accomplishing themselves in the same way if reared with drivers speaking the same dialect. A splendid opportunity offers to determine how much a horse might be taught of a language—no severity would be necessary. Their innate approbativeness affords an unerring key-note to their cerebral powers.

A gentleman of New York, two years ago, was in the habit of talking to his beautiful horse as he did with his friends, and promised a lump of sugar if he traveled good when he rode out, which was invariably given on returning to the stable. When the sagacious quadruped had exerted himself in a particularly satisfactory manner he had a way of expressing his consciousness of it to his owner, who acknowledged the hint by giving him two lumps.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Stakes for Tomatoes.

Thomas Meehan, the horticulturist of Germantown, Pennsylvania, says he has for several years noted the relative advantages of the different ways of cultivating tomatoes, and he concludes that the best practice to adopt is to proceed as with the Lima Beans—that is, set the stakes before the plants are put out. These stakes need not be over six feet high, and may be set about four feet apart each way. As the plants grow tie them up to the stakes; but that will not be required over half a dozen times during the season. Twenty plants in this way will yield as much fruit as double the quantity on any other plan, and in quality there is no comparison.

The common field plan of leaving tomatoes grow as they list, spreading everywhere over the ground, may be, as truck growers say it is, the way in which the heaviest weight of fruit can be had in proportion to the labor spent; but in this way the fruit is more acid. But whatever system is adopted do not set the plants until the soil is warm, or they will be stunted and time lost.

Unsafe Chimneys.

How often do we read in the newspapers accounts of fires supposed to have been occasioned by a "defect in the chimney." Indeed, to have a "fire proof" chimney, so to speak, should be one of the prime objects of every man who builds a house. To know that your chimney is safe is one of the most secure feelings a man can have in contemplating his house, and no man should undertake to build one, without putting the building of the chimney into competent hands. Then as a rule, no wood work should be within four inches of a chimney. An experienced builder in this city has told us that he once knew an instance where a nail driven into the mortar between the brick became so heated—from a fire in an old-fashioned brick oven—as to communicate fire to the wood work, which if it had not been timely discovered, must have completely consumed the dwelling. In building chimneys see that they are constructed in the most thorough manner.—*Maine Farmer.*

COUGH SYRUP.—Here is a compound which I and my family have been in the habit of using for years, in case of common coughs, and as a system strengthener. Take a hand grip each of hoarhound tops, slippery elm bark, cedar tops, burdock root, elecompane root, horse-radish root and spikenard root. Boil all together in three or four gallons of water, until the strength is well out; then strain it, and add one pint of honey or molasses, or one pound of sugar; boil all together until the water is well out, then bottle when it is cold enough, and it is ready for use. Take three or four tablespoonfuls each day.—VAL., *in Country Gentleman.*

COCOANUT PIE.—Peel the dark skin off, grate the meat upon a large grater, (such as is used for green corn,) beat one egg light, add a cup of milk, and sugar to taste. If a large cocoanut, add one-half the grated meat; if a small one, the whole. Bake with one crust.

THE wheat crop has been housed in good condition.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 45.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Military Academy for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy four, namely:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, professors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy nine dollars and fifty cents: Provided that the professors of the United States Military Academy whose service at the academy exceeds ten years shall have the pay and allowances of colonel, and all other professors shall have the pay and allowances of lieutenant colonel; and the instructors of ordinance and science of gunnery and of practical engineering shall have the pay and allowances of major; and hereafter there shall be allowed and paid to the said professors ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each and every term of five years' service in the army and at the academy: Provided, That such addition shall in no case exceed forty per centum of said yearly pay; and said professors are hereby placed upon the same footing, as regards restrictions upon pay and retirement from active service, as officers of the army.

For repairs and improvements, timber, plank, boards, joists, wall strips, laths, shingles, slate, tin, sheet lead, nails, screws, locks, butts, hinges, hair, blasting powder, fenel, iron, steel, tools, mantels, and other similar materials, fourteen thousand five hvo hundred dollars.

For pay of citizen mechanics and labor employed upon repairs that cannot be done by enlisted men, eight thousand dollars.

For fuel and apparatus, namely: coal, wood, stoves, grates, furnaces, ranges, fire bricks, and repairs of steam heating apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars.

For gas pipes, gasometers, and retorts, and annual repairs of the same, six hundred dollars.

For fuel for cadets' mess hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For postage and telegrams, three hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, paper, envelopes, quills, steel pens, pencils, erasers, wax, and ink, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of materials, discharged cadets, and forriages, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For printing type, materials for office, diplomas for graduates, registers, and blanks, seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of pressman and lithographer, one hundred dollars.

For clerk to adjutant, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For clerk to treasurer, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For department of instruction in mathematics, namely: For repairs of instruments, forty dollars; text books, drawing materials, and stationery for instructors, thirty dollars.

For department of artillery, cavalry, and infantry tactics, namely: For tan bark for riding hall and gymnasium, three hundred dollars; for repairing camp stools, tents and furniture, fifty dollars.

For department of civil and military engineering: For models, maps, repairs of instruments, text books, book of reference, and stationery for use of instructors, five hundred dollars.

For department of practical engineering: For mining material, twenty five dollars; lumber for profiling, twenty five dollars; stationery and drawing material, twenty five dollars; theodolite transit, two hundred dollars; repaire of instruments, twenty five dollars.

For department of Spanish: For text books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For department of law and ethics: For text books and stationery for the use of instructors, fifty dollars.

For expenses of the board of visitors, four thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That three members of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress, whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty three, shall be appointed, by the Speker of the present House of Representatives, members of the board of visitors, at the next annual examination to be held at the Military Academy.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses: For gas, coal oil, and candles, for lighting the academy, cadet barracks, mess hall, hospital offices, stabe and sidewalks, four thousand dollars; water pipes, plumbing, and repairs, two thousand dollars; cleaning public buildings, (not quarter,) five hundred and sixty dollars; brooms, brushes, pails, tubs and cloths, two hundred dollars; chalk, crayons, sponge, and slates, for recitation rooms, one hundred dollars; compensation of librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officer in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's office, fifty dollars; dollars; pay of engineer of heating and ventilating apparatus for the cadet barracks, chapel, and philosophical academy, including the library, one thousand five hundred dollars; pay of assistant of same, seven hundred and twenty dollars pay of five firemen, two thousand two hundred dollars; increase and expense of the library, books, magazines, periodicals, and binding, two thousand dollars.

For pay of librarian's assistant, one thousand dollars.

For contingencies for superintendent of the academy, one thousand dollars.

For furniture for cadet hospital, one hundred dollars.

For buildings and grounds: For repairing and opening roads, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the dam at the foot of Crow's Nest mountain, two thousand four hundred and eight dollars and six cents.

For repairing site and constructing foundation and begining superstructure for cadet's new hospital, twenty thousand dollars.

For commencing system of sewerage leading from barracks of troops, three thousand dollars.

For remodelling battery Knox, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, February 28, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 51.]

AN ACT relating to the circuit and district courts of the United States for the middle and northern districts of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act or acts of Congress as vests in the district court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, and the district court of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, the power and jurisdiction of a circuit court, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. That all civil causes, actions, suits, executions, pleas, process, and other proceedings now pending in said district courts of the United States for the middle and northern districts of Alabama, which might have been brought and would have been originally cognizable in a circuit court are hereby declared to be transferred to the circuit court of the district of Alabama; and the clerks of said district courts shall transmit all the original papers in such causes, and a complete transcript of all the dockets, minutes, orders, judgments, and decrees in such causes as the same appear of record in said district courts, to said circuit courts, in said circuit court of the United States at Mobile, Alabama.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall apply to any indictment found by a grand jury and now pending in either of said district courts; nor shall anything contained in this act affect the jurisdiction or power of the Supreme Court of the United States to hear and determine any cause or proceeding now pending in said Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal from either of said district courts for the middle and northern districts of Alabama.

SEC. 5. That hereafter the circuit court of the United States for the district of Alabama shall exercise appellate and revisory jurisdiction over the decrees and judgments of said district courts of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, under the laws of the United States conferring and regulating the jurisdiction, powers, and practice of the circuit courts in cases removed in said courts by appeal or writ of error.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 52.]

AN ACT to provide for the better care and protection of subsistence supplies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to select from the sergeants of the line of the army who shall have faithfully served therein five years, three years of which in the grade of non-commissioned officers, as many commissary sergeants as the service may require, not to exceed one for each military post or place of deposit of subsistence supplies, whose duty it shall be to receive and preserve the subsistence supplies at the posts, under the direction of the proper officers of the Subsistence department, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War. The commissary-sergeants hereby authorized shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall receive for their services the same pay and allowances as ordnance sergeants.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 50.]

AN ACT to transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall hereafter exercise all the powers and perform all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 49.]

AN ACT authorizing the President to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant engineer in the navy of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Frank M. Ashton a second assistant engineer in the United States navy, subject to the usual examination.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No 23.]

AN ACT to regulate the employment of engineer soldiers on extra duty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the enlisted men of engineers in the army are hereby placed on the same footing with respect to compensation for extra duty service as the other enlisted men of the army, and that all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this provision be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 48.]

AN ACT to change and fix the time of holding the spring terms of the United States circuit and district courts in the cities of Covington and Paducah, in the State of Kentucky.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the United States circuit and district courts heretofore held in Covington, Kentucky, on the third Monday in April, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in May; and the terms of said courts heretofore held in Paducah, Kentucky, on the third Monday in March, shall hereafter be held there on the second Monday in April.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 47.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, which requires expenditures of labor and improvements on claims located prior to the passage of said act, are hereby so amended that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of said act shall be extended to the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy four.

Approved, March 1, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 53.]

AN ACT to declare the true intent and meaning of the act approved June eight, eighteen hundred and seventy two, amendatory of the general bankrupt law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it was the true intent and meaning of an act approved June eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, entitled "An act to amend an actentitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty seven," that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by the said amendatory act should, and it is hereby enacted that they shall, be the amount allowed by the constitution and laws of each State, respectively, as existing in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State constitution and laws, as well as those contracted after the same, and against liens by judgment or decree of any State courts and decision of any such court rendered since the adoption and passage of such constitution and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS.

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (*at our own expense.*) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 18 N. 7th Street,

no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Furniture and Upholstery.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Milliu street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73-1y.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash,* and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜

March26,1873-3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,

719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

apr2-3mos.

Miscellaneous.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS

15,000 Rolls of PAPER and

500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of

Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,
418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,73-3mos.

SAMUEL AFRICA

4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

Dealer in fine

CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.

Also,

ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.

apr23,'73-6m.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhemnatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 30 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Medis, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Boges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism. also Blank splications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, June 29, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 6 05
6 00	8 20	Long Siding	8 20	6 00
6 11	8 30	McConnellstown	8 08	5 48
6 19	8 38	Pleasant Grove	8 00	5 40
6 32	8 50	Markleburg	7 45	5 25
6 43	9 02	Coffee Run	7 35	5 12
6 50	9 09	Rough and Ready	7 27	5 05
7 00	9 17	Cove	7 18	4 56
7 03	9 20	Fishers Summit	7 15	4 53
7 20	9 40	Saxton	7 00	4 35
7 35	9 55	Riddlesburg	6 45	4 18
7 43	10 05	Hopewell	6 38	4 11
7 55	10 15	Pipers Run	6 24	3 59
8 03	10 22	Brallier's Siding	6 17	3 51
8 10	10 28	Tatesville	6 10	3 45
8 15	10 33	B. Run Siding	6 05	3 40
8 20	10 40	Everett	5 58	3 35
8 30	10 50	Mount Dallas	5 55	3 30
8 55	11 15	BEDFORD	5 20	3 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 50	LE 7 30	Saxton	4 25	AR 6 50
10 05	7 45	Coalmont	4 10	6 35
10 10	7 50	Crawford	4 05	6 30
10 20	8 00	Dudley	3 55	6 20
AR 10 40	8 20	Broad Top City	3 35	6 00

G. F. GAGE, SUPT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD: MAIL	WESTWARD: CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WESTWARD: PASSENGER	WESTWARD: MAIL	WESTWARD: ACCOM.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD: MAIL	EASTWARD: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41		N. Hamilton	1002	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55		Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10		Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 20		Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50		HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20		Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32		Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40		Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00		Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08		Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22		Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 29		Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36		Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00		Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P. M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EAST LINE.	NIAGARA EX.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar8 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		le 5 20
Canandaigua,			ar8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ACCOM'D'N.	PHILADELPHIA EX.	MAIL.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
Nov. 5, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 16, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

5.00 a. m. Accommodation for Mt. Dallas and Huntingdon.
6.20 a. m. Through Mail for Cumberland without change of cars.
9.00 a. m. Mixed Train for Mt. Dallas.
11.15 a. m. Express for Bridgeport and Cumberland.
12.40 p. m. Mixed Train for Bridgeport and State Line.
3.05 p. m. Express for Mt. Dallas and Huntingdon.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.08 a. m. and 9.20 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.
From Cumberland at 7.20 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a.m., 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p.m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m.,12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pingrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.05 and 11.25 a. m., and 5.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.20 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

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J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

Miscellaneous.

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